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May 5th of this year the Golden-winged Warbler, a single individual, was met with.

None of the above, to the best of my knowledge, have heretofore been recorded here.

November 5, 1911, I met with three Whistling Swans, and have been told of a swan being shot last spring. So far as I have been able to learn, these are the only recent records for swans here, which have now become rare.

The Loon I find to be a fairly regular spring and fall migrant on the lakes hereabout, although it is not common. A few Pied-billed Grebes and Lesser Scaup Ducks are usually found summering, and there are at least two breeding records for the latter species.

An event of last spring's migration worthy of note was the decreased number of Bluebirds here. Several of us have estimated their number at but a third to a half that of the usual number.

June 9 last was spent afield at Congress Lake, near the northern boundary of the county. It is but fourteen miles north of Canton, but its avi-fauna showed some variation. At Canton the Wilson's Thrush or Veery is known only as a migrant, while at Congress Lake it was found a rather common summer resident, and nesting. Again, we bird observers at Canton have with effort never succeeded in listing the Cerulean Warbler, but it was met with at Congress Lake, and I was informed was a regular summer resident there. To Mrs. May S. Danner and Miss Mary King, who have done considerable field work at Congress Lake, belongs the credit of first finding the Veery nesting within the confines of the county, and of being the first to note the Cerulean Warbler within the same territory.

Of passing interest at Congress Lake was the meeting with a Bartramian Sandpiper on the beach consorting with a Spotted Sandpiper. An infrequent place for this Upland Plover.

EDWARD D. KIMES.

Canton, O., July 20, 1912.

#### NOTES FROM MOORES HILL, INDIANA.

These notes are from observations made in the spring of 1906 at Moores Hill and the adjacent country. The country is rocky, hilly and well wooded, with numerous small streams. The spring was unusually early and these may be useful for comparison with other years here as well as in other places.

Bluebird. First observed on February 24. Common.

Slate-colored Junco. Common on the campus in winter. winter.

Red-headed Woodpecker. Permanent. Few.  
Cardinal. Permanent. Rare.  
Blue Jay. Permanent. Common.  
Northern Flicker. Permanent. Few.  
Screech Owl. Permanent. Rare.  
Downy Woodpecker. Permanent. Rare.  
Robin. In the protected places along streams they are found throughout the year. Very plentiful in summer.  
Crow. Permanent. Common.  
Sparrow Hawk. Permanent. Common.  
Tufted Titmouse. Permanent. Very common.  
Chickadee. Permanent. Very common.  
Quail. Permanent. Very common.  
Hairy Woodpecker. Permanent. Rare.  
Mourning Dove. First one seen March 3. Common.  
Bronzed Grackle. First observed March 29. Very common.  
Meadowlark. First observed March 29. Common.  
Cedar Waxwing. First observed March 29. Common.  
Chipping Sparrow. April 7. Common.  
Catbird. April 7. Common in thickets.  
Turkey Buzzard. April 7. Common.  
Black-billed Cuckoo. April 5. Common.  
Migrant Shrike. April 20. Nesting.  
Chimney Swift. April 21. Very common. Large droves seen in the evening.  
Red-winged Blackbird. April 21. Common around swamps.  
Brown Thrasher. April 21. Very common along hedges.  
Kildeer. April 21. Frequently seen in moist places.  
Vesper Sparrow. April 21. Few.  
Song Sparrow. April 21. Few.  
Grasshopper Sparrow. April 21. Rare.  
Baltimore Oriole. April 25. Few.  
Orchard Oriole. April 25. Few.  
Scarlet Tanager. April 30. Rare.  
Kingbird. April 30. Common.  
Warbling Vireo. April 23. Rare.  
Tennessee Warbler. April 23. Rare.  
American Goldfinch. April 30. Common.  
Crested Flycatcher. May 13. Rare.  
Indigo Bunting. May 20. Few.  
Barn Swallow. May 20. Common.  
Nighthawk. A few seen in the evening.  
Towhee. Very common. The nests found everywhere in the woods built under a little mound of grass.

On April 20, while on a ramble, I discovered a Migrant Shrike's nest. The nest consisted of coarse grass lined with feathers, and was placed in a tall hedge about seven feet from the ground. When approached she would fly from the nest or perch on the nearby hedge or light on the ground in the distance, never ceasing to watch my every move. When I left the nest she would return immediately. Their favorite food (mice) was impaled all along the fence on the thorns. Though I visited the place frequently I saw only the female bird.

KATIE M. ROADS.

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## Election of Members

The following names are proposed for membership in the Wilson Ornithological Club:

FOR ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP.

Edward J. Brown, Division of Birds, U. S. Nat. Mus., Washington, D. C.

George Seth Guion, Napoleonville, Louisiana.

Alexander Walker, Box 436, Armour, South Dakota.

O. E. Baynard, Clearwater, Fla.

FOR ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP.

Frances Stillman Davidson, 1392 W. S. Grand Ave., Springfield, Ill.

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## Publications Reviewed

Observations on the Yellow-billed Tropic-Bird (*Phaethon americanus* Grant) at the Bermuda Islands. By Alfred O. Gross.

Contributions from the Bermuda Biological Station for Research No. 23. With nine plates. From the Auk, Vol. XXIX, No. 1, pp. 49-71.

This paper represents intensive studies of this species during two summers. It is as complete a life history as could be expected, with some interesting additions from the observations of those who live on these isolated islands. The accompanying pictures give a graphic account of the growth of the young and their development of feathers. We welcome it as another addition to the literature on life histories.

L. J.

Our Mid-Pacific Bird Reservation. By Henry W. Henshaw,